



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22082
16 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the decision of
16 January 1991 by the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
regarding the developments in the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official
document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuri VORONTSOV

Annex

Decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR regarding the
developments in the situation in the Persian Gulf

1. Account shall be taken of the information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on the latest events in the Persian Gulf crisis and on the steps taken by the Government of the USSR to resolve this crisis by political means.
2. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR appeals to all the parties concerned in the conflict to continue to seek a political solution to the problem. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR supports, in particular, the initiative of 15 January by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which aims at averting war in the Persian Gulf and envisages that, with the resolution of the present crisis, every effort will be made to address, in a comprehensive manner, the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian question.
3. The International Affairs Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the participation of representatives of the relevant committees and commissions of the Chambers, shall establish a standing group of deputies responsible for monitoring developments in the situation in the Persian Gulf.

16 January 1991

A. LUKYANOV
Chairman of the
Supreme Soviet of
the USSR



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LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA,
ECUADOR, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Governments of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, Rio Group, deeply concerned that thus far it has not been possible to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Persian Gulf, reiterate their support for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their firm support for the resolutions of the Security Council and the efforts of the Secretary-General.

Given the imminence of actions in the region that will have serious repercussions on the rest of the world and will, in particular, aggravate the already serious economic and social consequences being endured by the developing countries, the Governments of the Rio Group, convinced that no effort must be spared to safeguard world peace, make an appeal for intensified diplomatic activity aimed at finding a just and stable solution to this dangerous situation.

We should appreciate it if you would have this note circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Signed by the representatives of the following States:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela



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LETTER DATED 11 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 10 January 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics on 10 January 1991

A meeting took place yesterday in Geneva between the Secretary of State of the United States of America, James Baker, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Tariq Aziz. To judge from the reports that have been issued, it yielded no positive results.

This outcome of the meeting is profoundly regrettable, since the conduct of a direct United States-Iraqi dialogue offered some hope that the acute crisis in the Persian Gulf could be overcome on the basis of the Security Council resolutions and the clearly expressed will of the world community.

From the very outset of the crisis in the Gulf, the Soviet Union has sought to do everything possible to avoid the outbreak of large-scale armed conflict in the region and to channel the course of events towards a political settlement. Among the steps we have taken just recently were the talks in Baghdad with Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi leaders by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Igor Belousov, and a group of people's deputies from the Soviet Union, and matching contacts with the United States side. On 8 January, the Soviet Ambassador in Baghdad transmitted to President Saddam Hussein a further appeal by the Soviet leadership, addressing the situation in the Persian Gulf region and the United States-Iraqi meeting, and aimed at facilitating the creation at the Geneva talks of an atmosphere of search for a political solution.

The "pause of goodwill" comes to an end on 15 January. The Soviet Union is convinced that the most energetic political and diplomatic efforts should be made to bring the Persian Gulf region back from the brink of an armed conflict which would have the most destructive consequences for the peoples living there, and in the first place for the people of Iraq.

We welcome the mission the Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, intends to undertake to Baghdad, and we appeal to all parties, and especially to Iraq, to recognize the full seriousness of the moment and to demonstrate the sense of responsibility for the fate of the region and the fate of its peoples which is so vitally needed in this situation.



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17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tunisia on 17 January 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHEZAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

The Tunisian Government has received the news of the outbreak of war in the Gulf region with serious concern and profound displeasure.

Tunisia, which upholds the values of dialogue and the principle of solving disputes by peaceful means, expresses its distress at the tragedy being undergone by the Arab community and its sorrow at the ordeal to which the two fraternal peoples of Iraq and Kuwait are subjected. It recalls its appeals and intensive endeavours since the outbreak of the crisis to secure the withdrawal of Iraqi forces, to solve the essence of the conflict by peaceful means in an Arab context and to avoid the internationalization and complication of the issue.

In conformity with these principles, to which it has always adhered, and in order to safeguard international peace and Arab capabilities, Tunisia addresses an appeal to the conscience of the world. It calls upon the Security Council to press ahead with the adoption of urgent decisive measures to put an end to the current fighting and to settle the conflict by peaceful means, in accordance with the requirements of international legitimacy.



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17 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I enclose herewith the text of a statement issued today by the Prime Minister of India. I would be grateful if you could have it circulated immediately as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) C. R. GHAREKHAN

Annex

Statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the Prime Minister
of India

I am deeply distressed that hostilities have broken out in the Gulf, in spite of all the efforts made to prevent them. The longer the war lasts, the higher will be the toll in terms of human life and suffering.

I would like to appeal to President Saddam Hussein to announce the commencement of immediate withdrawal from Kuwait, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions. This should be followed by a cessation of hostilities and the resumption of efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. The modalities for it can be worked out by the United Nations Security Council.

I have a message from President Gorbachev about a Soviet initiative in this regard, and we will join them in a common endeavour for peace. We will co-operate actively within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and with all like-minded countries in these joint efforts.



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17 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued on 16 January 1991 by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this statement to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Darko SILOVIC
Ambassador

Annex

Statement issued on 16 January 1991 by the current Chairman of
the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the situation
in the Persian Gulf

Yugoslavia, the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, believes that at this crucial juncture all the sides involved in the Gulf crisis should reflect once again upon the enormous dangers of a war conflict and its disastrous consequences. Therefore, at this dramatic moment, Yugoslavia appeals, first of all, to President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi leadership to act in favour of peace, in the interest of Iraq and the Iraqi people, the security of the entire region and world stability. We make this appeal at a time when the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, among the founding members of which is Iraq, faces the historical challenge to confirm stronger than ever the universal value of the principle of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

We hope that it is still not too late for Iraq to comply with the principles of law and peace - which constitute the essence of the Charter of the United Nations and of the new international era, thus being imperative for each participant on the world scene - and to demonstrate its good will by taking the first step towards withdrawal from Kuwait, a State member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. This could enable all the parties involved and the international community as a whole finally to assume their share of responsibility for the peace and security in the Gulf region and the Middle East, above all for resolving the Palestinian problem and for an early convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

In this spirit, Yugoslavia, as the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, renders its full support to the latest statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and stands ready to continue its efforts so that reason may prevail and the way open for establishing a secure peace and stability to be shared by all the countries and nations of the region.



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LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the statements issued on 17 January 1991 by the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for these statements to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Darko SILOVIC
Ambassador

Annex I

Statement issued at Belgrade on 17 January 1991 by the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Dr. Borisav Jovic, regarding the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf

It is with great disappointment that we must recognize the failure of the efforts undertaken so far by the whole international community to attain a peaceful and political solution and to avoid the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf, which unfortunately commenced last night.

Our country, as the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, did its utmost so that this conflict might be resolved by peaceful means. Until the last moment, we nurtured hope that reason would prevail and that the use of force could be avoided.

Yugoslavia has always founded its international activities on the unyielding position that interference in internal affairs, aggression and occupation cannot be a means of resolving international disputes. This is unacceptable, particularly at this time when the world is on the brink of a new era of peace and co-operation without confrontation, which in the decades behind us was a permanent threat to world peace and security.

Although the armed conflict that we all endeavoured to avoid is under way, it is still not too late to stop it so as to prevent further destruction and new casualties.

That is the reason that even in this hour of great danger we once again appeal to President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi leadership to comply with the decisions of the United Nations and urgently to commence the withdrawal from Kuwait, the occupation and annexation of which brought about these tragic developments. At this juncture it is the only way of preventing the further escalation of this catastrophe which alas has begun.

The continuation of the war gravely affects all States of the world community in all economic, political and other aspects and therefore presents a real peril to democratic developments in international relations. It is indeed in the interest of all that this situation should be overcome as soon as possible.

Annex II

Statement by the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia relating to the outbreak
of war in the Persian Gulf

As a country committed to peace and to the principles of humanity, democracy and international law of the Charter of the United Nations as well as to the policy of non-alignment, Yugoslavia is deeply saddened by the outbreak of war in the Gulf, with its threat of tragic losses of human life and grave consequences.

Yugoslavia, as the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and in close co-operation with the non-aligned and other countries, has done its utmost to help bring about a political and peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis.

Even after the deadline set by the Security Council in its resolution 678 (1990) has elapsed, exactly eight hours before the outbreak of war, we made yet another appeal for peace and reason.

To that effect we primarily urged President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi leadership to act in concert with the principles of law and peace, to withdraw from Kuwait and thus to respond to the expectations of the entire international community and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in particular.

Now that the war has begun and the first casualties have been inflicted, we still believe that no efforts should be spared in order to restore peace as soon as possible. The Iraqi compliance with the Security Council resolution 660 (1990) - i.e., the withdrawal from Kuwait - would create conditions to bring the hostilities to conclusion, to avoid further losses and to address peacefully this crisis and the problems of the entire region, in accordance with the principles of the policy of non-alignment and the Charter.

Yugoslavia will continue to endeavour along these lines, in close co-operation with all international factors, the non-aligned countries, the permanent and other members of the Security Council and particularly with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.



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17 January 1991
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

**LETTER DATED 11 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of resolution 603-01-106-ALCN adopted on 9 August 1990 by the Department of Consular Affairs and Shipping of the Ministry of Finance, together with communiqués issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by which Panama is implementing Security Council resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as Security Council documents.

(Signed) César PEREIRA BURGOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING

Resolution 603-01-106-ALCN

Panama City: 9 August 1990
Section: National Merchant Marine

The undersigned Director-General
of the Department of Consular Affairs and Shipping,
acting under his lawful authority,

CONSIDERING:

That on account of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the Security Council of the United Nations adopted resolution 661 (1990), imposing an economic blockade that affects both countries, and calling upon Member States and non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the resolution;

That the Republic of Panama is a Member of the United Nations by virtue of its accession to the Charter on 13 November 1945;

That the Department of Consular Affairs and Shipping is authorized to regulate activities relating to ships registered with the National Merchant Marine, and may take action in the event of non-compliance with international agreements or resolutions adopted by the relevant organs of the United Nations;

That our country has decided to act on the United Nations resolution, in view of the seriousness of Iraq's armed invasion of Kuwait;

RESOLVES:

1. To comply with the decision taken by the Security Council of the United Nations, and to prohibit ships under Panamanian registry from transporting any commodities or products to or from any port in Iraq or Kuwait, except as permitted under resolution 661 (1990);

2. To inform Merchant Marine consular officers so that they might disseminate, at all possible levels, notification of the decision to act on United Nations resolution 661 (1990), with a warning that any ship violating the provisions shall be liable to penalties determined by the Department of Consular Affairs and Shipping in accordance with Act No. 2 (1980).

/...

Legislative authority: Articles 9 and 14 of Act No. 2 of 17 January 1980;
resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council of the
United Nations

For duplication, circulation and action

(Signed) Guillermo MARQUEZ A.
Director-General

Annex II

Circular

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the embassies and consulates of Panama and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 661 (1990), in which the Security Council of the United Nations decided to impose economic sanctions on account of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Accordingly, inasmuch as Security Council resolutions are binding, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs advises the embassies and consulates that the sanctions must strictly be applied.

The embassies and consulates must immediately report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs any activity or situation covered by resolution 661 (1990).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes this opportunity to convey to the embassies and consulates of Panama the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

Annex III

Communiqué issued on 3 August 1990

1. The Government of the Republic of Panama condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait as an act of force that violates the most basic principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for the integrity of States.
2. Iraq's armed action against Kuwait is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and jeopardizes international peace and security.
3. The Republic of Panama considers it imperative that Iraqi occupation troops should be withdrawn from Kuwaiti territory forthwith. In that connection, Panama calls on all members of the international community to give support to and demonstrate solidarity with the people and Government of Kuwait.



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17 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 678 (1990), I wish, on behalf of my Government, to submit the following report on the actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution.

On 10 August 1990, the United States reported to the President of the Council that, in the exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence, it had deployed military forces to the Persian Gulf region in response to requests from Governments in the region, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Since that time, the military forces of the United States have joined with those of other States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait in accordance with resolution 665 for the purpose of implementing the sanctions imposed by resolution 661 (1990). On 29 November 1990, the Council adopted resolution 678 (1990), in which it decided to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, until 15 January 1991 to resolve peacefully this crisis.

The United States strongly preferred a peaceful resolution of this crisis consistent with resolution 660 and the subsequent relevant resolutions. It has consistently supported diplomatic efforts since the outset of the crisis to achieve such a resolution. The United States, the European Community, the Arab League, the Non-Aligned Movement and numerous States and private individuals as well as the Secretary-General undertook extensive diplomatic efforts in order to reach such a solution.

President Saddam Hussein has rejected all of these efforts and has continued to defy the will of the Security Council and the community of nations. Economic sanctions have failed to force Iraq to comply with resolution 660 and the subsequent relevant resolutions. Iraq was continuing the destruction of Kuwait, its efforts to absorb Kuwait, and the strengthening of its military presence inside Kuwait. Further delay would only have prolonged the suffering of the Kuwaiti people and increased the risks to the military forces of the United States and other States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait.

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English
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Accordingly, pursuant to resolution 678, the military forces of the United States and other States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait initiated military action at 1900 (Eastern Standard Time) on 16 January 1991 to liberate Kuwait, restore the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and restore international peace and security in the area consistent with resolution 660 and the subsequent relevant resolutions.

The military actions initiated by the United States and other States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait are being carried out in full compliance with the applicable law of armed conflict. The purpose of these actions is the liberation of Kuwait, not the destruction, occupation or dismemberment of Iraq. They are directed strictly at military and strategic targets and every effort has been made to minimize civilian casualties. The United States hopes that these actions will be concluded as soon as possible consistent with the full implementation of resolution 660 and all subsequent relevant resolutions and the restoration of international peace and security in the area.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING



Security Council

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S/22091
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text, in French and English, of the statement which I made yesterday on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

Annex

Statement by the Secretary-General to the press on
15 January 1991

As 15 January advances, and the world stands poised between peace and war, I most sincerely appeal to President Saddam Hussein to turn the course of events away from catastrophe and towards a new era of justice and harmony based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

All our efforts in this direction will fail unless Iraq can signify its readiness to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, beginning with resolution 660 (1990).

If this commitment is made, and clear and substantial steps taken to implement these resolutions, a just peace, with all its benefits, will follow. I therefore urge President Saddam Hussein to commence, without delay, the total withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Once this process is well under way, I wish to assure him, on the basis of understandings that I have received from Governments at the highest level, that neither Iraq nor its forces will be attacked by those arrayed in the international coalition against his country.

Further, with the commencement of withdrawal, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I would, with the consent of the parties concerned, and the agreement of the Security Council, be prepared immediately to deploy United Nations observers and, if necessary, United Nations forces to certify the withdrawal and to ensure that hostilities do not erupt on the ground.

In addition, with compliance of the resolutions, I would urge the Security Council to review its decisions imposing sanctions against Iraq. I would also encourage a process whereby foreign forces deployed in the area would be phased out.

Peace in the region requires that all its problems be resolved justly and equitably, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I have every assurance, once again from the highest levels of government, that with the resolution of the present crisis, every effort will be made to address, in a comprehensive manner, the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian question. I pledge my every effort to this end.

As I stated to the Council last night, all of us are aware of the extreme gravity of the decisions to be made in the period ahead. No one and no nation can - except with a heavy heart - resort to the other "necessary means" implied by resolution 678 (1990), knowing in advance that tragic and unpredictable consequences can follow.

I trust, in the circumstances, that wisdom and statesmanship will prevail in all quarters in order to move decisively away from conflict. In appealing to President Saddam Hussein today, I wish him to know that I will readily devote my every capacity to working with him, and with all others concerned, to this end.

In the tenth and final year of my tenure as Secretary-General of the United Nations, no cause would give me greater satisfaction than to set the Middle East as a whole on the road to just and lasting peace. And no disappointment would be greater and more tragic than to find the nations of the world engaging in a conflict that none of their peoples want.



Security Council

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S/22092
17 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message from His Excellency Dato' Haji Abu Hassan Omar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia on the outbreak of the Gulf war. I should be grateful if the text of the message could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Redzuan KUSHAIRI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia
H.E. Dato' Haji Abu Hassan Omar on the Gulf war

17 January 1991

Malaysia is deeply saddened by the outbreak of hostilities in the Gulf. Since the beginning of the Gulf crisis in August, Malaysia has hoped that Iraq would have abided by all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and withdrawn from Kuwait by 15 January as required by United Nations Security Council resolution 678 to avoid the use of force.

The United Nations Security Council had from the beginning called for a negotiated settlement of the crisis and adopted a number of resolutions calling upon Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait without risking war. As a small nation, Malaysia cannot prevent any action being taken against Iraq if it refuses to withdraw from Kuwait. Malaysia will not accept the invasion of a weak country by a stronger neighbour. Malaysia is especially distressed that the problems between the two Muslim countries could not be resolved in a spirit of brotherhood that should exist among Muslim nations.

As a member of the Security Council then, Malaysia together with other non-aligned countries had exerted every effort to bring about a peaceful resolution to the conflict without the use of force. Regrettably, Malaysia's initiatives were not accepted by the parties concerned.

Even though hostilities have broken out, Malaysia urges the United Nations Security Council to continue its effort in seeking a peaceful solution and bring the war to an immediate end.

Malaysia appeals to Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait to avoid further catastrophe which will not bring any benefits to itself, the Middle East and the world.



Security Council

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17 January 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I transmit herewith a copy of the statement issued by the Council of Ministers at dawn today, Thursday, 2 Rajab A.H. 1411, corresponding to 17 January A.D. 1991, under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al Sabah, following the beginning of military operations to liberate Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the Council of
Ministers of the State of Kuwait

"And say: 'The truth has come, and falsehood has vanished away;
surely falsehood is ever certain to vanish.'"

The Council of Ministers met at dawn today, Thursday, 2 Rajab A.H. 1411, corresponding to 17 January A.D. 1991, under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al Sabah, following the beginning of military operations to liberate Kuwait, and issued the following statement:

The Council has followed the commencement of operations to liberate Kuwait from the defilement of iniquitous Iraqi aggression, as well as the statements relating to these operations. In expressing its appreciation and gratitude to all those fraternal and friendly States which took part and are taking part in the liberation operation, the Council affirms the legitimacy of this war and its necessity for the liberation of Kuwait. It underscores the principle of international legitimacy, as embodied in the implementation of Security Council resolutions and respect for the precepts of international law and customs, now that the entire world has exhausted all possible means to ensure the peaceful withdrawal of the Iraqi aggressor forces from Kuwait.

By virtue of its vanity and arrogance, the Iraqi régime deliberately closed the doors to all well-intentioned endeavours, the most recent of which was that undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Over five months have passed since the beginning of the hated occupation, and the international community had to implement its resolutions to expel that régime by force from all Kuwaiti territories and to reinstate the legitimate authority by means of a decisive military operation designed to restore the rule of justice and to relieve the defiant Kuwaiti people - who have suffered and endured every form of brutality, killing and torture in a manner which contravenes all the precepts of international law, human rights and divine religions - from injustice and tyranny.

We cannot fail on this auspicious occasion to express our great appreciation for the historic address delivered this morning by the United States President, George Bush, which properly reflects the stand taken by him and the noble people of the United States in support of human justice and international legitimacy.

We are yet prouder because Kuwaitis took an active part in the liberation operations, with their hearts filled with faith in God, trust in His assistance, devotion to their dear country and readiness to expend what is most precious to them in order to defend its territory.

We pray that God will support the soldiers of justice and truth and grant them victory: He possesses that power.



Security Council

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S/22094
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I hereby transmit the following information to you:

Following the expiry of the deadline set by the Security Council in its resolution 678 (1990) for the full implementation of its pertinent resolutions, Kuwait notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Iraqi forces continued to occupy all territories of the State of Kuwait. Accordingly, and pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 678 (1990), Kuwait wishes to inform you that it is exercising its right to self-defence and to the restoration of its rights, first and foremost among which is the recovery of its territories, occupied by Iraq since 2 August 1990. In doing so, the Kuwaiti forces are co-operating with the forces of fraternal and friendly States which are equally determined to end the obdurate Iraqi occupation.

We shall also transmit to you the statement issued by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers concerning the beginning of the operation to liberate Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/22095
17 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on
17 January 1991 by His Excellency Mr. Leonid M. Kravchuk, Chairman of the Supreme
Soviet (Parliament) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

I request that you have the text of the statement circulated as a document of
the Security Council.

(Signed) Guennadi I. OUDOVENKO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk

The events in the Persian Gulf have taken a tragic turn. These events are due to the refusal of the Iraqi Government to put an end to its occupation of Kuwait, as the United Nations demands.

It must be noted that the international community has spared no effort to ensure a peaceful settlement of the crisis that has arisen in the Persian Gulf following Iraq's aggression against a sovereign neighbouring State. That was precisely the purpose of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

Despite the many steps - diplomatic, economic and other - taken by the international community in connection with Iraq, and despite the attempts at mediation, particularly the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to avert the threat of war, all has been in vain.

We wish to emphasize that by systematically pursuing a policy aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict and by appealing to all parties to do everything possible to that end, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was hoping that the Iraqi Government would realize the enormity of the danger to which its policy was leading and would come to reason. That has unfortunately not been the case.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22095*
21 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on
17 January 1991 by His Excellency Mr. Leonid M. Kravchuk, Chairman of the Supreme
Soviet (Parliament) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

I request that you have the text of the statement circulated as a document of
the Security Council.

(Signed) Guennadi I. OUDOVENKO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian
Soviet Socialist Republic, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk

The events in the Persian Gulf have taken a tragic turn. These events are due to the refusal of the Iraqi Government to put an end to its occupation of Kuwait, as the United Nations demands.

It must be noted that the international community has spared no effort to ensure a peaceful settlement of the crisis that has arisen in the Persian Gulf following Iraq's aggression against a sovereign neighbouring State. That was precisely the purpose of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

Despite the many steps - diplomatic, economic and other - taken by the international community in connection with Iraq, and despite the attempts at mediation, particularly the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to avert the threat of war, all has been in vain.

We wish to emphasize that by systematically pursuing a policy aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict and by appealing to all parties to do everything possible to that end, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was hoping that the Iraqi Government would realize the enormity of the danger to which its policy was leading and would come to reason. That has unfortunately not been the case.

We greatly regret this development. At this time of great tension, we appeal to Iraq to begin without delay to implement the decision of the Security Council on the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait. This would be in the interests, above all, of Iraq and its people, and would be conducive to the speediest possible termination of military action and the restoration of peace and security in the Middle East.

17 January 1991

L. M. Kravchuk



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22096
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made on national television, on 17 January 1991, by M. S. Gorbachev, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I should appreciate it if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Statement by the President of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

War has begun tonight in the Persian Gulf. The United States armed forces, in liaison with British, Saudi and other units, have struck at military targets and certain industrial targets in Iraq, and at positions of the Iraqi armed forces.

Events have taken this tragic turn as a result of the refusal of the Iraqi Government to respond to the demands of the world community and withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

From the start of the Iraqi aggression, the Soviet Union has done everything in its power to bring about a peaceful solution to this critical international conflict. Until the very last moment, we were working actively in the hope of averting war and restoring the independence of Kuwait by political means. When, one hour before the start of the military operations, I was informed by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Baker, of the decision taken, I immediately proposed to President Bush that he take further action by contacting Saddam Hussein directly in order to secure a commitment from him that he would order the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. At the same time, I instructed our ambassador to Baghdad to contact the Iraqi President and communicate to him the proposal I had made to George Bush. I emphasized the fact that it was necessary, in the interest of the Iraqi people itself and in order to preserve peace in the region, for the President of Iraq to state that he was ready to see to the evacuation of Kuwait. That would have made it possible to delay the onset of war and spare Iraq heavy losses and destruction. I expressed the hope that Saddam Hussein, guided by the higher interests of his people and of the world community, would take that path, the only way out.

This very evening, we have appealed to the Governments of a number of influential countries, among them France, China, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and India, and to the leaders of most of the Arab countries, to undertake joint and concomitant steps to limit the conflict and prevent it from taking on dangerous proportions.

Aware of the serious consequences that a war waged with immense military forces and the most modern technical capabilities can have for the Arab peoples and the people of the United States and for the state of the world, we express deep regret that it has not been possible to avoid a military conflict. I emphasize once again, however, that we have done everything conceivable to resolve the conflict by non-military means. I wish to state that none of the Soviet citizens currently in Iraq have as yet been victims of the conflict.

The Soviet people can rest assured that the Government will take all the necessary steps to bring the war to an end and re-establish peace as soon as possible, in co-operation with other countries and with the United Nations.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22097
17 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE
UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you on behalf of my Government that the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom in association with those of other States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait commenced action on the evening of 16 January 1991 pursuant to operative paragraph 2 of resolution 678.

Military action initiated by the United States, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and France on 16 and 17 January is designed to achieve the liberation of Kuwait called for in the resolutions, and not the destruction, occupation or dismemberment of Iraq. The United Kingdom hopes these actions will be concluded as soon as possible consistent with the full implementation of resolution 660 and all subsequent relevant resolutions and with the restoration of international peace and security in the area.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22098
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued by the joint meeting of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Yemen held on Thursday, 17 January 1991, which considered the recent developments in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued by the Presidential Council and the Council of
Ministers of the Republic of Yemen on 17 January 1991

This morning, a joint meeting of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers was held under the chairmanship of Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the Presidential Council. It considered the recent developments in the region in the light of the attacks launched by the United States and its allies against the fraternal country of Iraq.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

The Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers considered the painful developments in the present crisis in the region of the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula with the outbreak of armed conflict at 2.30 a.m. today, Thursday, 17 January 1991, under the leadership of the United States and the forces allied with it, in implementation of a military action that has the basic aim of destroying Iraq and inflicting heavy material and human losses on the people of Iraq, which is part of the Arab and Islamic nation, to say nothing of its consequences in terms of the dissipation of Arab capacities and resources. This represents a flagrant challenge to the declared will of the international community rejecting war and opposing the use of force, and it constitutes conduct that is unacceptable in an era of international reconciliation.

The Republic of Yemen, which has made an earnest and sincere effort to bring about peace, security and stability and to forestall foreign intervention, renews its commitment to this approach and to pursuing intensive efforts for a halt to military operations and for the parties concerned to sit down at the negotiating table in order to resolve all of the problems confronting the Arab region, including the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict and all the various sources of tension arising therefrom, and to achieve peace and security in the entire Middle East region.

The Republic of Yemen calls upon the international community in general, and on the five States permanent members of the Security Council in particular, to bring an end to the bloodshed and aggression and to meet in full their responsibility for the establishment of a permanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, given that the ongoing conflict represents one of the region's grievous manifestations resulting from double standards, negligence and procrastination in the application of international legitimacy as represented by binding resolutions adopted by the Security Council decades ago.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22099
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement concerning ongoing events in the Gulf region, as issued on 17 January 1991 by the official Jordanian spokesman.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative

Annex

Text of a statement issued on 17 January 1991 by
the official Jordanian spokesman

Since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, Jordan has been doing its utmost to address its causes and its consequences within an Arab framework. In the first days of the crisis, its leadership was able to obtain an Iraqi commitment to withdraw from Kuwait, and a time was established for that withdrawal to begin. Jordan also obtained Iraq's agreement that it would attend a scaled-down summit meeting at Jeddah in order to address the underlying causes that had led to the eruption of the crisis. However, the insistence on the adoption of a resolution by the League of Arab States, as embodied in the Arab ministers for foreign affairs, as well as the emergence of extreme and inflexible positions among certain Arab parties, both facilitated the adoption by the Security Council of successive resolutions on the crisis.

There then ensued the arrival of foreign forces in the region, which made the withdrawal from Kuwait inoperative at its very outset and aborted the scaled-down summit meeting at Jeddah for which there had been hope.

Jordan continued to strive for peaceful action, but its repeated attempts encountered obstacles erected by a number of parties which were clearly resolved to choose war and playing for time in which to complete the mobilization of their forces and prepare for aggression against Iraq under the guise of implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Jordan, which has always respected the resolutions of the Security Council and is constant in its commitment to their implementation, is grieved that an analogous crisis in the region was not met with speedy resolutions, economic boycott and the threat of hostile action despite its longstanding character and despite the fact that it gives rise to occupation and the expulsion of an Arab people from its land and the soil of its homeland.

The leadership, Government and people of Jordan condemn the brutal assault in the early hours of today on a peaceable Arab country and people - one that has always hastened to the assistance of its brother Arabs and unhesitatingly paid its due in terms of blood and sacrifice in all of the battles that have been imposed on the Arab nation - by an attack on its capital city in such great force and with the possibility of continued strikes against it. All of those who took part will bear responsibility for it, to God, to man and to history, for having set out to destroy an Arab military, intellectual and human power and a peaceable, proud and fraternal Arab people which is of and for the essence of this nation. God will watch over and safeguard our nation, and He will enable us to protect the integrity of its generations to come after us. It is from God that succour comes.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22099*
22 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement concerning ongoing events in the Gulf region, as issued on 17 January 1991 by the official Jordanian spokesman.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Text of a statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the official
Jordanian spokesman

Since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, Jordan has been doing its utmost to address its causes and its consequences within an Arab framework. In the first days of the crisis, its leadership was able to obtain an Iraqi commitment to withdraw from Kuwait, and a time was established for that withdrawal to begin. Jordan also obtained Iraq's agreement to attend a mini-summit meeting at Jeddah in order to address the underlying causes that had led to the eruption of the crisis. However, the insistence on the adoption of a resolution by the Arab League, represented by the Arab Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as well as the emergence of extreme and inflexible positions among certain Arab parties, both facilitated the adoption by the Security Council of successive resolutions on the crisis.

This was followed by the arrival of foreign forces in the region, which obstructed the withdrawal from Kuwait at its very outset and aborted the hoped-for mini-summit meeting at Jeddah.

Jordan continued to strive for a peaceful solution, but its repeated attempts encountered obstacles from a number of parties which were clearly determined, from the outset, on the war option and buying time to complete the mobilization of their forces in preparation for aggression against Iraq under the guise of implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Jordan, which has always respected the resolutions of the Security Council and is committed to their implementation, regrets that a similar crisis in the region was not met with an accelerated adoption of resolutions, economic boycott and the threat of hostile action despite the lapse of a long period of time since the inception of that crisis and despite the fact that it gives rise to occupation and the expulsion of an Arab people from its homeland.

The leadership, Government and people of Jordan condemn the brutal assault in the early hours of today on a Moslem, Arab country and people - one that has always hastened to the assistance of its Arab brethren and unhesitatingly paid its due in terms of blood and sacrifice in all of the battles that have been imposed on the Arab nation - by an attack on its capital city in such massive force and with the possibility of continued strikes against it. All of those who took part in this attack will bear responsibility for it before Allah, man and history, for having set out to destroy an Arab military, scientific and human power and a proud and fraternal Arab and Moslem people which is part and parcel of our nation. May Allah guide and safeguard our nation, and enable us to protect the integrity of generations to come after us. It is from Allah that we seek succour.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22100
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you, under paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), of the action undertaken this day by France, in fulfilment of earlier commitments made within the framework of plans established jointly with its allies, with a view to securing the implementation of Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and of all pertinent subsequent resolutions of the Council.

The action by the French forces present in the region has no other objective than that of liberating Kuwait.

A first air strike was made by assault aircraft of the French Air Force on 17 January 1991 at the beginning of the morning, as part of a joint raid aimed at an Iraqi military target in Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/66
S/22101
17 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement drawn up today by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the conflict in the Persian Gulf (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly concerning the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" and of the Security Council.

(Signed) José María BORBON
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Costa Rica concerning the conflict
in the Persian Gulf, issued in San Juan on 17 January 1991

The Government of Costa Rica once again expresses its profound concern at the development of the armed conflict in the region of the Persian Gulf and its support for the action which the multinational force, duly authorized by the United Nations, has taken under the leadership of the United States of America in order to bring about the liberation of Kuwait.

The Government of Costa Rica supports the difficult and painful decision by the Government of the United States of America and the other countries of the multinational force to commence military action, a decision which was taken after all the diplomatic possibilities to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict had been completely exhausted and when it became clear that there was no other way to safeguard the primacy of international law and the continued existence itself of the United Nations system. The Government of Costa Rica also recognizes the precautions taken by the forces of the United States of America and its allies aimed at attacking as far as possible only military targets and causing the least possible suffering to the civilian population.

The Government of Costa Rica fervently hopes that the military action will be concluded as soon as possible in order to prevent greater loss of life and a dangerous deterioration of the ecological balance, the very serious consequences of which would have to be borne by future generations. Faithful to its tradition as a nation without an army, Costa Rica also hopes that, as soon as hostilities cease, effective steps can be taken, within the framework of the international system, to ensure a future marked by peace and well-being for all the peoples of the Middle East without exception.
